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to those standing around, and turning his head away, he sobbed like a child.

Flinn said he had no letters to write, and only desired a priest. The wishes of both having been complied with they were ordered to be kept in close confinement until the day of execution. That day, however, never arrived. The men were not executed, and in due time were returned to their family and friends.—*The Aroostook Times*.

JOAN OF ARC.

Anna E. Dickinson delivered her eloquent lecture on "Joan of Arc," to a large audience, on August fifth, at Asbury Park, N. J., being presented by Hon. James A. Bradley, and welcomed with hearty applause which was frequent through her masterly delineation of a wonderful historical character, whose many virtues made the friends of peace who listened regret that the powers of the Maid of Orleans were used in the interest of war. It seemed incongruous that one wearing a ring on which the name of "Jesus" was inscribed, should also wear armor and be a leader of men to mortal conflict. Yet many of our patriots were professed Christians who thought they were doing God's service, when they led in the prayer meeting, and when they joined in the fight. As I think of "Domrémy's Maid," this prayer arises in acrostic form:

Jesus, thou Prince of Peace!
O'er all the nations reign,
And let earth's warlike rumors cease,
Nor strife be known again!

Oh, let the angel anthem sound
For peace, as once on hallowed ground,
And far and wide its echoes fly,
Rejoicing souls in earth and sky,
Christ-love securing victory.

—*Phebe A. Hanaford.*

The Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia sent to the various interested parties at Homestead, early in the conflict there, the following statement of cardinal principles:

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

The Universal Peace Union's Cardinal Principles of Business.

The efforts of the Universal Peace Union to adjust the Homestead difficulties have been followed up by sending the following "bill of rights" to the Carnegie Company, to Hugh O'Donnell, of the Amalgamated Association, and its members, and to Governor Pattison, as a basis of settlement:

To obtain a solution of pending difficulties, afford a relief from present distress, and secure justice to all, the following principles are essential to success:

The employer should have the right of selecting, without dictation, the person he employs.

The person seeking employment should have the right of seeking that employment wherever he believes his services will be best appreciated and remunerated.

The right to organize for beneficent purposes belongs to all alike, and whether employer or employee belong to any particular organization should be no obstacle to forming a labor contract.

Persons not members of an organization should have the right to seek employment and to continue employed without molestation or interference by those connected with an organization.

Labor contracts, whether made for a week, a month or a longer period, should be considered binding by employers and employees to be amended, cancelled or renewed only with the consent of each contracting party.

Employers should not be required to abide by regulations or laws of organizations in the construction of which they have had no voice.

Due notice of any change in work or time affecting prices of labor, and cessation of, or discharge from employment, should be given by the employer to the employee.

Due notice of leaving employment should be given to the employer by the employee.

Violence of any kind on the part of capital or labor is never conducive to the best interests of either.

Misunderstandings, not otherwise adjustable, should be submitted to a tribunal of arbitration, and each contract should contain a clause providing therefor.

Pending the adjustment or arbitration of difficulties, employers and employees should continue their relations as before, and any settlement, not otherwise agreed upon, should date from the beginning of the difficulty.

Corporations employing thousands of employees should recognize the representatives selected by such employees.

Where differences occur, aim at a reconciliation by the parties meeting each other personally, or by representatives. Failing in this, invite the mediation of a disinterested, discreet person. Should this fail refer the whole matter to intelligent, impartial arbitration, which should be final.

The success that has attended these methods whenever fairly tried, both in Europe and America, has proved the practicability thereof.

Among many instances of the Peace Union's successful mediation and arbitration may be mentioned the shoemakers' strike of 1884, the passenger railroad difficulty of 1886, and numerous threatened strikes of 1887 and 1888.

The interest of employer and employee may be promoted by a system of co-operation, so that in proportion as capital shall be remunerative, labor shall be better paid on a sliding scale and if capital invested shall be unproductive, the price of labor in like manner should yield a reduction. As to the value of this procedure may be cited the extensive cotton mills at Oldham, England; the mills at Fall River, Mass., the business establishments of Haines, Jones & Cadbury of Philadelphia, and others of this city and throughout the world.

Capital and labor, instead of being at enmity, are indispensable to each other. They cannot confer on humanity their respective blessings without working together, and consequently not controversy, but harmony, should exist between them.

ALFRED H. LOVE, *Chairman*,
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Special Committee of the Universal Peace Union.